

AD407

**Beauclerc Walled Garden,  
Riding Mill, Northumberland**

**Archaeological Desk-based Assessment**



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### ***Executive Summary***

This archaeological desk-based assessment was commissioned by Mr & Mrs F. MacLoughlin and produced by AD Archaeology in advance of the construction of two dwellings and associated ancillary office buildings within the Walled Garden at Beauclerc, Riding Mill.

The walled garden, comprising three standing walls, was built in the late 19<sup>th</sup> Century and is to be subdivided to enable the construction of two dwellings. The former medieval village of Lee is known to have been located in the area occupied by the present village of Beauclerc. The precise extent and size of Lee Medieval Village is unknown and it is possible that structures or features associated with this settlement may have extended into the proposed development area. An appropriate trial trenching evaluation should be discussed and agreed with the County Archaeological Officer.

**TABLE OF CONTENTS**

<i>Executive Summary</i>	1
1. Introduction and Methodology	5
2. Archaeological and Historical Background	7
3. Potential for Archaeological and Cultural Features	13
4. Potential impacts to Archaeological Features	14
5. Discussion	15
6. Bibliography	16

**APPENDICES**

APPENDIX 1:	Catalogue of Historic and Archaeological Features and Events	17
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**LIST OF FIGURES**

- Figure 1: Location of site
- Figure 2: Detailed site location
- Figure 3: Historic Environment Record (Sites)
- Figure 4: Historic Environment Record (Events)
- Figure 5: Extract from Armstrong's map 1769
- Figure 6: Extract from Fryer's map 1820
- Figure 7: Extract from Greenwood's map 1828
- Figure 8: Riding Mill tithe award plan of 1842
- Figure 9: First Edition Ordnance Survey, 1860
- Figure 10: Second Edition Ordnance Survey 1895
- Figure 11: Second Edition Ordnance Survey 1895 detailed view
- Figure 12: Third Edition Ordnance Survey 1919
- Figure 13: Third Edition Ordnance Survey 1919 detailed view
- Figure 14: Fourth Edition Ordnance Survey 1946
- Figure 15: Fifth Edition Ordnance Survey 1957
- Figure 16: Sixth Edition Ordnance Survey 1967

**LIST OF PLATES**

- Plate 1: Extract from Women's Institute Scrapbook 1965
- Plate 2: Doorway and exterior of north-western wall
- Plate 3: Exterior of doorway in north-western wall
- Plate 4: Interior of doorway in north-western wall
- Plate 5: North-western wall interior
- Plate 6: North-eastern wall interior
- Plate 7: South-western wall interior
- Plate 8: Blocked doorway south-western wall
- Plate 9: Former glasshouse in north-east corner of walled garden
- Plate 10: Steps leading from garden
- Plate 11: South end of north-east wall
- Plate 12: Interior of walled garden
- Plate 13: Ornamental pond and bridge

## **1 INTRODUCTION AND METHODOLOGY**

### **1.1 The Project**

1.1.1 This archaeological desk-based assessment was commissioned by Mr & Mrs F. MacLoughlin and produced by AD Archaeology in advance of the subdivision of the existing Walled Garden at Beauclerc House and the construction of two dwellings and associated ancillary office buildings within the walled garden.

1.1.2 This report includes the synthesised results of a documentary and cartographic search for the land-use history of the site and assesses the probability of surviving archaeological remains on the site. A site visit was undertaken on the 12<sup>th</sup> May 2022.

### **1.2 Methodology: Desk-Based Assessment**

1.2.1 This document contains the results of an assessment of the cultural heritage of the study area. The desk-based work is essentially a collation of existing written and graphic sources, undertaken to identify the nature of known and potential archaeological or cultural heritage features. These features may include buried archaeological features, extant earthworks, historic buildings and historic industrial remains. A range of sources and websites were utilised in the production of the desk-based assessment.

### **1.3 Location and Land Use (Figs. 1 and 2)**

1.3.1 The proposed development site is located within the area of a Beauclerc Walled Garden immediately to the north-east of Beauclerc House, Riding Mill, Northumberland. The site lies in the parish of Broomhaugh and Riding and is centred on NGR NZ 0083 6169. The area of each building plot including parking bay is c 10m by 35m in size.

### **1.4 Geology, Geomorphology and Topography**

1.4.1 The bedrock geology of the site comprises Stainmore Formation – mudstone, sandstone and limestone. These are overlain by superficial deposits of Diamicton of Devensian glacial till formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period (BGS 2022).

1.4.2 The walled garden is situated immediately to the north-east of Beauclerc House. The area of the walled garden is relatively flat with the land falling slightly to the south-east. Beyond the walled garden the land falls more steadily to the east and south-east. An ornamental pond with a bridge across it lies immediately to the south of the walled garden. To the north of the walled garden is a track leading from the house to Beauclerc Lodge and the main road through the village.

## 1.5 Site Visit and physical description of Walled Garden

1.5.1 The walled garden lay alongside the driveway to Beauclerc House (plate 2). It was bounded by three walls: the north-west wall alongside the access road and two adjoining walls forming the south-west and north-east sides of the garden (plates 2, 5, 6, 7). There was no trace of a wall to complete the south-eastern side of the walled garden (see below), where instead ran the remains of an outgrown beech hedge. The wall exteriors are constructed from sandstone coursed rubble with the interior faced with English garden wall bonded brickwork with five courses of stretchers. The walls, which measured up to 3.65m in height were capped with large sandstone coping stone slabs angled slightly towards the exterior. The coping was constructed using elaborate curved slabs at points where the wall was stepped down in height, broadly following the general slope of the ground. This was particularly pronounced along the south-western wall where it was reduced sharply in height perhaps owing to considerations as to the outlook from the main southern façade of the house (plate 7). Raised ashlar quoins were used in the wall ends, corners, and the central doorway along the north-west wall (plates 3, 4 and 11). The quoins and brickwork at the wall terminals showed no evidence of a former wall return connecting to form a putative south-eastern wall (plate 11). A blocked doorway with two small flanking walls in the northern end of the south-west wall once led to a side entrance to the house depicted on the 1919 Ordnance Survey map (plate 8 and fig. 13).

1.5.2 In the north-east corner of the garden (plate 9) were the wall footings and remnants of roof flashing from a former structure, probably a greenhouse. Beside the former structure (to the south) was a timber framed doorway which had been crudely cut through the garden wall leading through to a small brick structure attached to the exterior of the north end of the north-east wall. Another later rendered brick structure with low stable doors and stalls inside was attached to the interior of the south end of the south-west wall. The pathways depicted on the 1919 Ordnance Survey map (fig. 13) are still present (plates 5, 6), subdividing the interior of the garden with a fenced area in the western half (plate 12), and the remains of large movable wooden fruit cages in part of the eastern portion. The proposed development area boundary runs south of the walled garden skirting the northern edge of a narrow ornamental pond and bridge (plate 13). Steps lead down from the lawned gardens nearer the house to the west (plate 10) where a path runs along the south side of the walled garden and pond.



## 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

*Names of historical periods as used below are intended as a representation of the date of origin and duration of use of a site or feature; terms are used simply to refer to the time period and are not intended to infer any social or political connotations. The usual historical periods stated are: Palaeolithic (c. 45,000 BC- c. 12,000 BC); Mesolithic (c. 12,000 BC- c. 4,000 BC); Neolithic (c. 4,000 BC- c. 1,800 BC); Bronze Age (1,800 BC- 600 BC); Iron Age (c. 600 BC- AD 43: taken together, these periods are collectively referred to as prehistory); Romano-British (AD 43- AD 410); early medieval (AD 410- 1066); medieval (AD 1066- 1485); post-medieval (1485-1900) and modern (1901 to the present).*

*(NB see Appendix 1 and Figure 3 for Northumberland HER sites and Figure 4 Northumberland HER Events)*

### 2.1 Prehistoric Period

2.1.1 The site lies in an area of the Tyne Valley with a background of prehistoric finds and activity. The earliest evidence for human activity in the parish of Riding and Broomhaugh comes from the Mesolithic period. This survives as scatters of worked flints dating from the early Mesolithic to late Neolithic periods found in the fields around High and Low Shilford 2.5km east of the site.

### 2.2 Roman

2.2.1 The site lies 3km south-west of the major Roman supply base and town at Corbridge (Corstopitum) and 7km south of the line of Hadrian's Wall. Prior to the building of the Wall frontier line in the AD 120s two roads played a key role in the Roman management of Northern Britain, the Stanegate Road (an east-west road between Carlisle and Tyneside) and a north-south road now commonly referred to as "Dere Street" (a north-south road between York and Scotland). Dere Street linked a series of forts in the North-East of England (Piercebridge, Binchester, Lanchester, Ebchester and Corbridge fort and town) and was built in the late 1<sup>st</sup> Century AD on the orders of the Roman governor of Britain Gnaeus Julius Agricola who campaigned in northern England and Scotland in AD 79–81.

2.2.2 Dere Street passed through the area now occupied by Riding Mill and is visible in the fields to its west (400m north-east of the site) as a grassy bank.

*"At the descent into the Tyne Valley at Riding Mill the road passes through a pine wood where the agger is clearly visible, some 40 ft wide and 2ft high, below the present road. On the north side of the village street the cobbles and kerbs were recently disclosed during the digging of a gas main trench, between the Wellington Hotel and the station approach road. Beyond Farnley (2km west of Riding Mill) the old road (Dere Street) was a little to the south of the modern road, and can be traced at some points through the fields. Then it turns to cross Dilston Haughs at Corbridge Cemetery running direct to the site*

*of the Roman bridge over the Tyne opposite the important base fort of Corstopitum” (Margary 1967, 440).*

2.2.3 The line of the road changed alignment at some point in modern Riding Mill, entering the south-east corner of the village before exiting from the western side to run west toward Corbridge. It may be that the road altered direction in order to cross the Riding Mill Burn at a right angle before continuing its course south of, but parallel to its line west of Riding Mill Village (Snape and Speak, *Arbeia Journal IV*, 1995, 34).

2.2.4 In 1995 an evaluation at Riding Farm 450m to the east of the site exposed a section of Dere Street (ID 8; HER 10100, ID 37; Event 12798). The Roman road was 8m wide at this location and consisted of a series of metalled surfaces resting on cobbled foundations. The line of Dere Street was visible as an earthwork in the field immediately to the west of the excavated trench. Two slight ridges c 1.50m apart probably represented the northern kerb of the road and the edge of a roadside gully (*Arbeia Journal Vol IV*, 1995, 25). Evidence for a possible medieval road or boundary was identified following the southern edge of the Roman road. Evidence for the Roman road (ID 9; HER 12392, ID 41; Event 14879) was located beneath the A695 at Farnley Gate 850m NNW of the site in 2011. A mound (ID 1; HER 10056), possibly of natural origin is located close to the line of Dere Street at Farnley Gate. It is possible that this relates to Dere Street and maybe of Roman or medieval origin.

### **2.3 Early-Medieval Period**

2.3.1 There are no known early-medieval sites in the immediate area of the site.

### **2.4 Medieval Period**

2.4.1 In the medieval period the proposed development site would have lain in the immediate vicinity of the former medieval village of Lee, which is thought to have been located beneath the present village of Beauclerc. The earliest documentary reference to the medieval settlement at Lee (ID 5; HER 10077) is in 1262 when it was a manor in the lordship of Bolbec comprising six bondage holdings and one cottage. The Lay Subsidy of 1296 listed four taxpayers.

2.4.2 A Norman motte-and-bailey castle (HER 10057) at Styford on the north bank of the river Tyne, 1.1km north-east of the site, was the power base of the Barony of Bolbec. During the subsequent centuries the earthwork castle seems to have been replaced by Styford Hall (HER 12789) in its landscaped park (ID 5: HER 10090) a quarter of a mile to the east with the village (now a deserted medieval village) of Styford (ID 2; HER 10068) developing on low-lying land near the Hall.

2.4.3 On the south bank of the river Tyne, the hamlets of Broomhaugh and Riding (ID 6; HER 10082) developed through the medieval period, with the settlement of Lee (ID 5; HER 10077) located above them on higher ground. The “Riding” element of the placename originates from the old English “hryding” meaning clearing,

suggesting woodland clearance. Tofts and crofts are mentioned in documents relating to the vill of Riding (ID 6; HER 10082) in the early 14<sup>th</sup> Century. In the 15<sup>th</sup> Century Riding was owned by the earls of Westmorland. A water powered corn mill (ID 3; HER 10069) at Riding is thought to have been present since the 14<sup>th</sup> century.

2.4.4 Throughout the medieval period the area suffered both from incursions by the Scots and from local unrest. Even after the Union of the Crowns brought peace between the nations in 1603, local lawlessness and family feuds continued. The troubled nature of the Border region between England and Scotland in the medieval period is documented with some Northumberland villages being devastated or totally destroyed. There are examples of later defensible buildings called bastles at Broomhaugh Farm and Stable in Broomhaugh and part of the Dower House in Riding, which were built to protect families and their livestock from the Scots and local outlaws.

2.4.5 A documentary source refers to a 13th century hermitage (HER 9024), at a place called Merchingley, whose site is now lost, but which was probably located near the March Burn on the boundary between Slaley and Riding Mill, to the south of the site. The hermitage belonged to William de Bolbec and was given to Kelso Abbey in 1280. The hermitage was associated with a church dedicated to St Mary, but neither survive.

## 2.5 Post-medieval and modern periods

2.5.1 During the medieval period and into the early post-medieval, the proposed development site would have probably been utilised for agricultural purposes associated with Lee Village. Evidence of ridge and furrow agriculture is visible in fields to the north on lidar images. Early maps (Figs. 5-8) show the largely rural aspect of the area with the proposed development area situated in the immediate vicinity of Lee village to the south of a road leading east to Riding. Documentary references to Lee Village (ID 5; HER 10077) indicate that six tenants were present in a survey of 1524 and five farms were held by six people in 1608. Border raids and the impact of plagues and famines during the medieval period meant that villages often fluctuated in size, with some villages being abandoned.

2.5.2 The development of Lee Village (later referred to as Beauclerc) and the wider Riding Mill area can be traced through the later post-medieval period by analysing cartographic sources. Only two buildings are shown in the village on Armstrong's map of 1769 (Fig. 5) where the settlement is labelled as "Lees". This plan also shows the approximate line of the Dere Street Roman Road (referred to as Watling Street on this plan) which is depicted running north-west/south-east through Riding, to the north-east of the site. Fryer's map of 1820 (Fig. 6) and Greenwood's map of 1828 (Fig. 7) shows the settlement at Lee (or Lay) comprising a cluster of structures on either side of a road leading north-east toward Riding. A tithe map of 1842 (Fig. 8) is the first detailed illustration which shows the settlement of "The Lee" consisting of a farmstead and three cottages located to the south of the road. The area of the proposed development is open ground at this time. A series of elongated fields are

shown oriented north-west/south-east lying to the east of the settlement. The first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1860 (Fig. 9) shows no significant changes, although the farmstead and cottages are shown with greater detail and clarity and the settlement now lies in an area referred to as “Riding Lea”. At this time the area of the proposed development site is shown as open ground immediately to the east of an L-shaped farmstead. The second edition Ordnance Survey map of 1895 (Figs. 10 & 11) shows a number of significant changes with the replacement of the farmstead shown on the first edition by Beauclerc House with the walled garden having been constructed in the area of the proposed development site by this time. A pond is shown to the south-west of the walled garden, with fields to the south planted with trees and a series of pathways indicated. A track leads east along the northern side of the walled garden from Beauclerc House to a Lodge. To the west of Beauclerc House there are several new structures shown including Riding Lea Farm to the south of the main road and Lea Villa to the north. The third edition Ordnance Survey of 1919 (Figs. 12-13) shows pathways within the walled garden, with a path leading direct to Beauclerc House through an entrance at the northern end of the south-western wall. This edition of the Ordnance Survey shows further development within the village with structures built around a central courtyard and a reservoir to the north of the main road. The Ordnance Survey maps between 1946-1967 (Figs. 14-16) show few changes within the village itself, but do show the westward expansion of Riding Mill.

2.5.3 Beauclerc House was constructed in the later part of the 19<sup>th</sup> Century at some point between the compilation of the first (1860) and second editions (1898) of the Ordnance Survey. Sir Walter Scott (1826-1910) a building contractor and publisher, was made 1<sup>st</sup> baronet of Beauclerc in 1907 and is recorded as living at Beauclerc House in Kelly’s Directory of 1894, and in subsequent directories until his death in 1910 when Lady Scott is resident (but no longer living there by 1916). There is no mention of Beauclerc House in Ward’s Directory of 1890, which suggests that it was constructed at some time between this date and the record of the house in Kelly’s Directory of 1894 (University of Leicester- Historical Directories of England and Wales).

2.5.4 It is likely that that the walled garden was constructed at the same time as Beauclerc House, being present by the time of the second edition Ordnance Survey of 1898. There was a proliferation of detached walled gardens from the mid nineteenth century (Historic England 2017, 15). Beauclerc House, itself built during the later nineteenth century, was provided with a walled kitchen garden as was customary for both larger and more modest country houses. The walled kitchen garden, situated 20m east of the house, would have provided the household with fresh produce throughout the year. The walls originally enclosed an area of 67m by 43m (almost 1 acre), creating a beneficial micro-climate providing protection for the crops grown within and support for fruit trees as well as security for the produce. It is estimated one acre could supply produce for twelve people and it was generally calculated that two to three gardeners were needed per acre (Campbell 2006, 5). As was common practice with walled kitchen gardens the walls of the enclosure were aligned to provide maximum benefit from the sunlight and at Beauclerc the long axis

of the walls is aligned on a northeast-southwest axis, providing a long southeast facing wall, broken by only one central doorway. At Beauclerc the walls were up to 12 feet in height comparable to gardens elsewhere which were usually at least 3m (10 feet) in height (ibid p21). The walls at Beauclerc were 19 inches in width, with bricks 4 inches by 3 & a quarter inches by 8 and a half to 9 inches in size being utilised. Brick was favoured for garden walls where possible because compared to stone, bricks are drier and retain heat in comparison to stone. The garden walls at Beauclerc were faced on the interior with brick and the exterior with stone, initially this was adapted as a cost saving construction technique when bricks were more expensive than stone though in this case there may have been a consideration to match the stonework of Beauclerc House a short distance away and for which the drive ran alongside the north garden wall (refer to site visit in section 1.5).

2.5.5 The detailed 25 inch Ordnance Survey 2 and Ordnance Survey 3 maps (1895- Fig. 11, 1919- Fig. 13) do not indicate the presence of greenhouses or other structures within the walled garden, although evidence of a likely greenhouse was observed in the northeast corner of the walled garden, and a later building in the southwest which were not depicted on later mapping. Greenhouses are shown 62m to the north-east near the lodge alongside the main road and attached to the south wing of the Beauclerc House.

2.5.6 Walled kitchen gardens were at the top of their productivity between 1800 and 1939, their decline came with the success of modern marketing of more widely available cheap produce and soaring costs of labour. The walled garden probably remained productive during much of the 20th Century, and it is noted in an informative entry concerning Beauclerc in a local Women's Institute (WI) scrapbook from 1965 (NRO 085471/1) (plate 1) that the '*old walled garden*' had been used as a market garden for more than ten years. '*Lettuce, strawberries, tomatoes, and chrysanthemums have been sold in the village and on Hexham WI market stall as well as in Newcastle...three crops of mushrooms a year. These and surplus from the kitchen garden were marketed as above*' Mention is also made of eight hives of bees which help pollinate the fruit trees. The entry also notes the *beautiful trees* in the five acres of gardens apparently planted by the former owner Lady Scott.

2.5.7 To the east of the site Riding Mill in its present form was largely a Victorian creation, incorporating the former hamlets of Broomhaugh and Riding (ID 12; HER 1300), on the east and west banks of the March Burn. The railway came to Riding Mill in the 1830s with the building of the Newcastle to Carlisle railway (ID32; HER 31219) and Riding Mill Station (ID33; HER 31229). A number of listed buildings are located within Riding Mill Village (see section 3.1.), including the Wellington Hotel (ID 4; HER 10070) constructed in the 17<sup>th</sup> Century.

2.5.8 A number of other post-medieval features are located within 1km of the site including mileposts (ID 17; HER 18755, ID 18; HER 18757 and ID 19; HER 18760), a well (ID 20; HER 18763), a trackway (ID 30; HER 29988) and gardens (ID 29; HER 24833) at Shepherds Dene House.

## 2.6 Previous Archaeological Work

2.6.1 There has been no previous investigative archaeological work in the immediate vicinity of the site. There have been a number of pieces of archaeological work within 1km of the site. Roman Dere street has been found at Riding Farm (ID 37; Event 12798) and beneath the A695 at Farnley Gate (ID 41; Event 14879) see section 2.2.4 above. Trial trenching at the Old Smithy, Riding Mill (ID 39; Event 13644) and a watching brief at Riding Mill Water Mains Refurbishment (ID 34; Event 111) produced negative results. Evaluation trenching (ID 34; Event 153) leading on from geophysical survey (ID 36; Event 154) at Farnley Haughs Quarry produced negative results with the exception of a residual sherd of Late Bronze Age pottery. A geophysical survey (ID 44; Event 16972) was undertaken at Manor House, Riding Mill, where ridge and furrow agriculture (ID 31; HER 30446) was identified. There have been a number of desk top surveys or heritage assessments -Events 13626 (ID 38), 14694 (ID 40), 15651 (ID 42), 15717 (ID 43) and 16984 (ID 45) but none of these were in close proximity to the site.

### 3 POTENTIAL FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND CULTURAL FEATURES

#### 3.1 Statutory constraints and Planning Background

3.1.1 There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAM) in the vicinity of the site. In the wider study area of the site there are a number of listed buildings (see Appendix 1). To the south of the site are a number of listed structures at Shepherds Dene, comprising Shepherd's Dene House (ID 13; HER 14699), West Cottage (ID 15; HER 14701), Gashouse (ID 16; HER 14702) and The Lodge (ID 14; 14700). To the east of the site in Riding Mill there are a number of listed buildings: Hollin Hill Terrace (ID 28; HER 23620); Hollin Hill Cottage (ID 27; HER 23619); Forecourt walls and piers to the Manor House (ID 26 HER 23618); The Manor House (ID 10; HER 12775); Farm buildings at Riding Farm (ID 25; HER 23617); Riding Farm (ID 24; HER 23616); The Dower House (ID 11; HER 12776); The Riding (ID 23; HER 23615); Riding Cottages 1&2 (ID 21; HER 23613); Riding Cottages 3&4 (ID 22; HER 23614) and the Wellington Inn (ID 4; HER 10070). The proposed development will not impact negatively either directly, or on the settings, of these listed buildings.

3.1.2 The NPPF National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2021) provides a full statement of Government policies for the identification and protection of the historic environment (Section 16: Conserving and enhancing the historic environment).

Paragraph 194

*“In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets’ importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes, or has the potential to include, heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation”.*

3.1.3 In recent years development control-led archaeological investigation in the area has contributed significantly to our knowledge of the medieval period (North East Regional Research Framework, Petts & Gerrard, 2006).

*“There are very few excavated sites of this period. It is essential that any development within the historic cores of the early villages should be investigated (NERRF Agenda MDi Medieval settlement)”.*

### **3.2 Extant Structures**

3.2.1 The walled garden, comprising three standing walls, is located within the proposed development area. There are some small modern sheds in the south-west corner of the walled garden.

### **3.3 Sub-surface Archaeological Features**

3.3.1 There is the potential for the survival of previously unknown features or structural evidence associated with the former medieval settlement of Lee Village.

## **4 POTENTIAL IMPACTS TO ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURES**

4.1 Historic map regression has shown the site to have been open ground in the post-medieval period prior to the construction of the walled garden in the late 19<sup>th</sup> Century. The construction of surface paths and gardening activity within the Walled Garden is unlikely to have significantly impacted on archaeological deposits, if present. A small structure probably representing a former greenhouse was previously located in the north-eastern corner of the walled garden. Some small sheds are located in the south-western corner of the walled garden.



## 5 DISCUSSION

5.1 The walled garden, comprising three standing walls, was built in the late 19<sup>th</sup> Century and is to be subdivided to enable the construction of two dwellings. The former medieval village of Lee is known to have been located in the area occupied by the present village of Beauclerc. The precise extent and size of Lee Medieval Village is unknown and it is possible that structures or features associated with this settlement may have extended into the proposed development area. An appropriate trial trenching evaluation should be discussed and agreed with the County Archaeological Officer.

## 6 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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<https://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>

<https://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/gateway/>

<https://keystothepast.info>

<https://le.ac.uk/library/special-collections/explore/historical-directories>

<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>

<https://maps.nls.uk/geo/find/>

<https://www.northumberlandarchives.com>

### Aerial photographs and LiDAR data

<http://www.britainfromabove.org.uk/>

Google Earth

<https://historicengland.maps.arcgis.com/>

<https://houseprices.io/lab/lidar/map>

<https://maps.nls.uk/geo/find/>

**APPENDIX 1: CATALOGUE OF HISTORIC AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURES)**

<b>ID</b>	<b>HER No</b>	<b>Easting</b>	<b>Northing</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Date / Event</b>	<b>Statutory Designation</b>
1	10056	400420	562560	Natural mound	Uncertain	
2	10068	402500	562500	Styford deserted medieval village	Medieval	
3	10069	401840	561430	Water mill	Medieval	
4	10070	401830	561460	Wellington Hotel	Post-medieval	LB II
5	10077	400700	561600	Lee deserted medieval village	Medieval	
6	10082	401500	561700	Riding deserted medieval village	Medieval	
7	10090	401000	562000	Styford Hall landscaped park	Post-medieval	
8	10100	401360	561810	Dere Street at Riding Mill	Roman	
9	12392	407168	557182	Dere Street Roman road	Roman	
10	12775	401412	561682	The Manor House and attached wall to rear	Post-medieval	LB II
11	12776	401457	561709	The Dower House	Post-medieval	LB II
12	13000	401633	561141	Broomhaugh and Riding parish	Uncertain	
13	14699	400136	561190	Shepherd's Dene	Modern	LB II
14	14700	400046	561272	The Lodge at Shepherd's Dene	Modern	Local List
15	14701	400085	561295	West Cottage at Shepherd's Dene	Modern	Local List
16	14702	400170	561209	The gashouse at Shepherd's Dene	Modern	Local List
17	18755	401113	562251	Milepost	Post-medieval	
18	18757	400484	562559	Milepost	Post-medieval	
19	18760	401656	561586	Milepost	Post-medieval	
20	18763	401563	561690	Well	Post-medieval	
21	23613	401554	561658	No.s 1 and 2 Riding Cottages	Post-medieval	LB II
22	23614	401539	561662	No.s 3 and 4 Riding Cottages	Post-medieval	LB II
23	23615	401492	561681	The Riding	Post-medieval	LB II
24	23616	401340	561723	Riding Farmhouse	Post-medieval	LB II
25	23617	401347	561741	Range of farm buildings on north of Riding Farmhouse	Post-medieval	LB II
26	23618	401407	561685	Forecourt walls and piers to Manor House	Post-medieval	LB II
27	23619	401570	561621	Hollin Hill Cottage	Post-medieval	LB II
28	23620	401642	561528	Hollin Hill Terrace	Post-medieval	LB II
29	24833	400100	561220	Shepherd's Dene landscape garden	Modern	
30	29988	401426	560868	Church Lane, Riding Mill	Post-medieval	
31	30446	401544	561582	Ridge and furrow, Manor House	Medieval	
32	31219	401911	561582	Newcastle and Carlisle Railway	Post-medieval	
33	31229	401911	561582	Riding Mill Station	Post-medieval	
34	E111	401794	561533	Riding Mill Water Mains Refurbishment	Watching Brief	
35	E153	400823	562730	Farnley Haughs Quarry, Riding Mill	Evaluation	
36	E154	400819	562749	Farnley Haughs Quarry, Riding Mill	Geophysical Survey	
37	E12798	401300	561900	Dere Street, Riding Mill	Evaluation	
38	E13626	400900	562700	Farnley Haughs Quarry, Riding Mill	Desk based assessment	
39	E13644	401660	561600	The Old Smithy, Riding Mill	Evaluation	

<b>ID</b>	<b>HER No</b>	<b>Easting</b>	<b>Northing</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Date / Event</b>	<b>Statutory Designation</b>
40	E14694	400100	561220	Historic Landscape at Shepherd's Dene	Desk based assessment	
41	E14879	400470	562570	A695 at Farnley Gate, Riding Mill	Evaluation	
42	E15651	401880	562190	Historic building assessment at Styford Hall	Heritage assessment	
43	E15717	401127	562037	Land at Riding Mill	Desk based assessment	
44	E16972	401500	561620	Manor House, Riding Mill	Geophysical survey	
45	E16984	401500	561620	Manor House, Riding Mill	Desk based assessment	

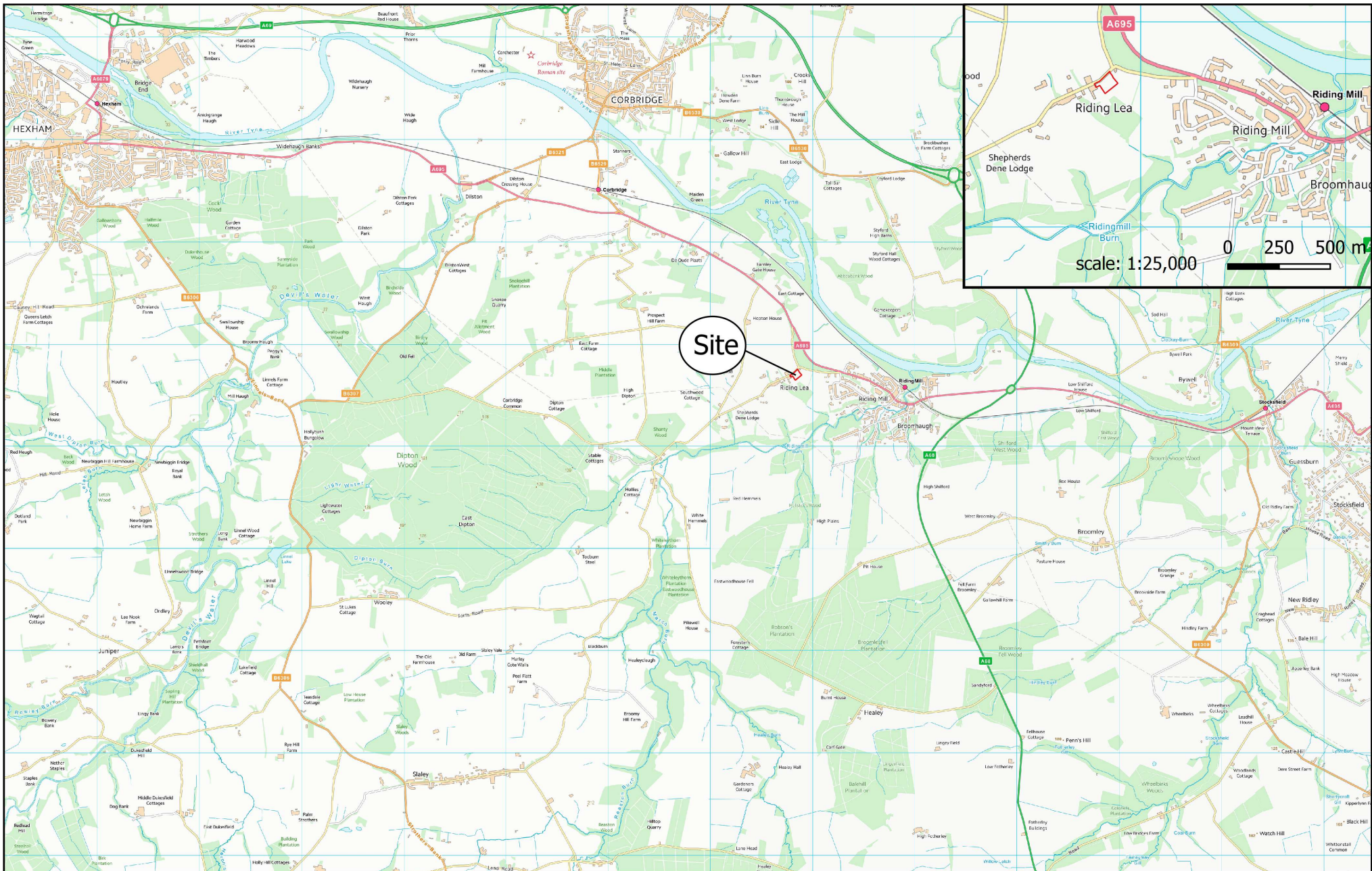


Figure 1: General Location of site

Application Red Line Boundary 5360 sqm / 1.32 Acres / 0.53HA

Land in Applicants Ownership Blue Line Boundary (if applicable)

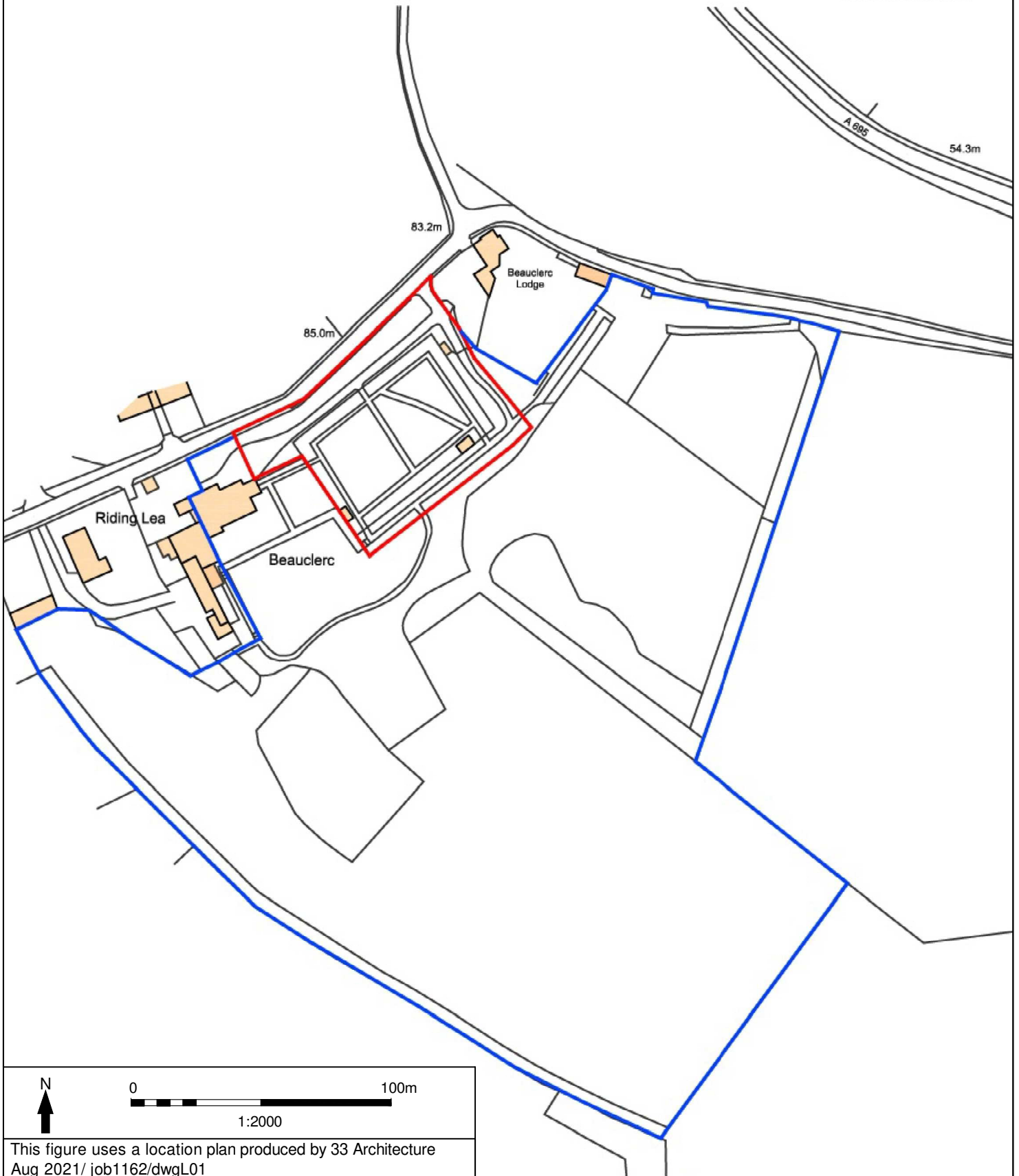
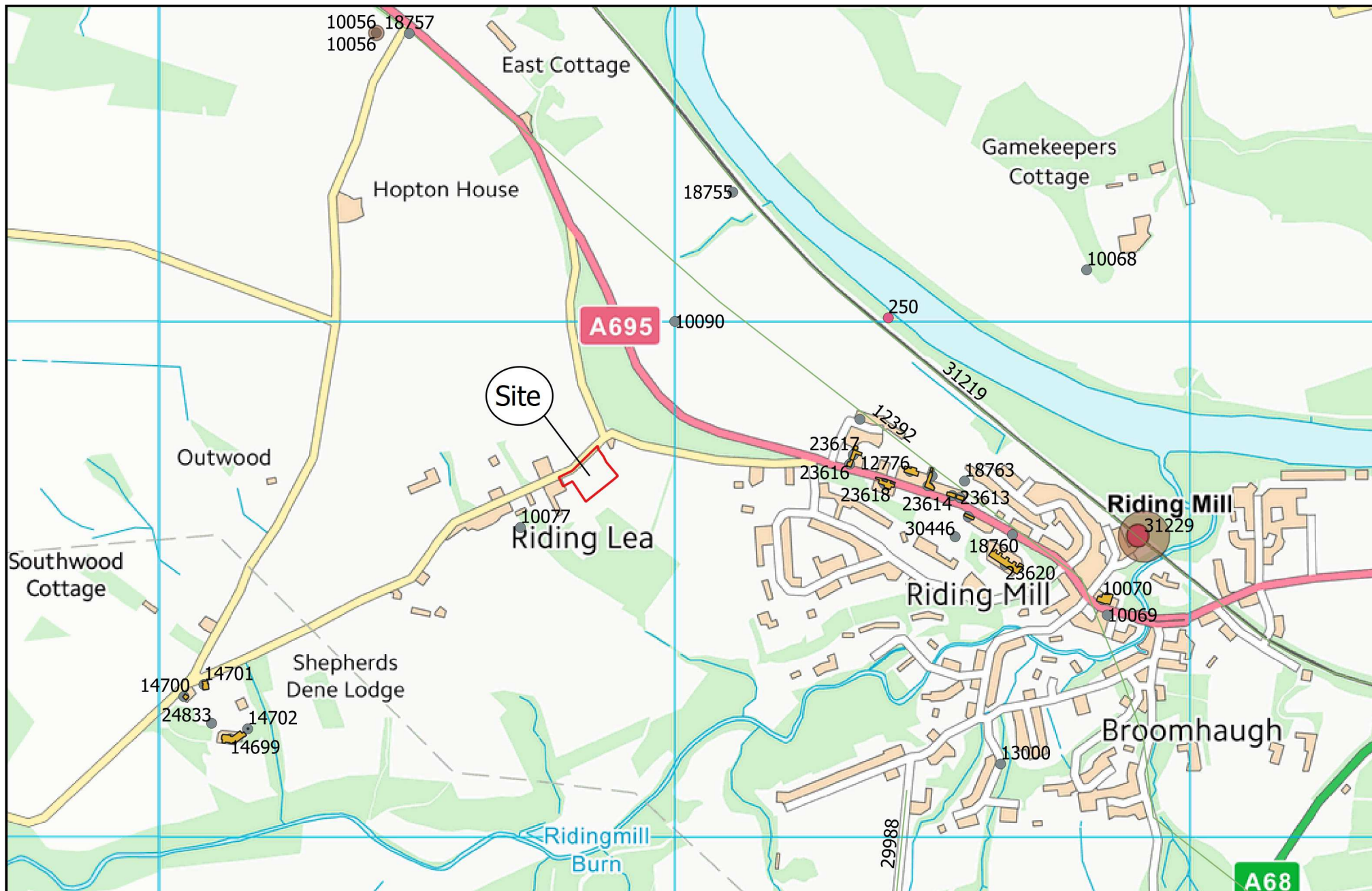


Figure 2: Detailed site plan



0 100 200 300 400 m



scale: 1:10,000

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Figure 3: Historic Environment Record (Sites)

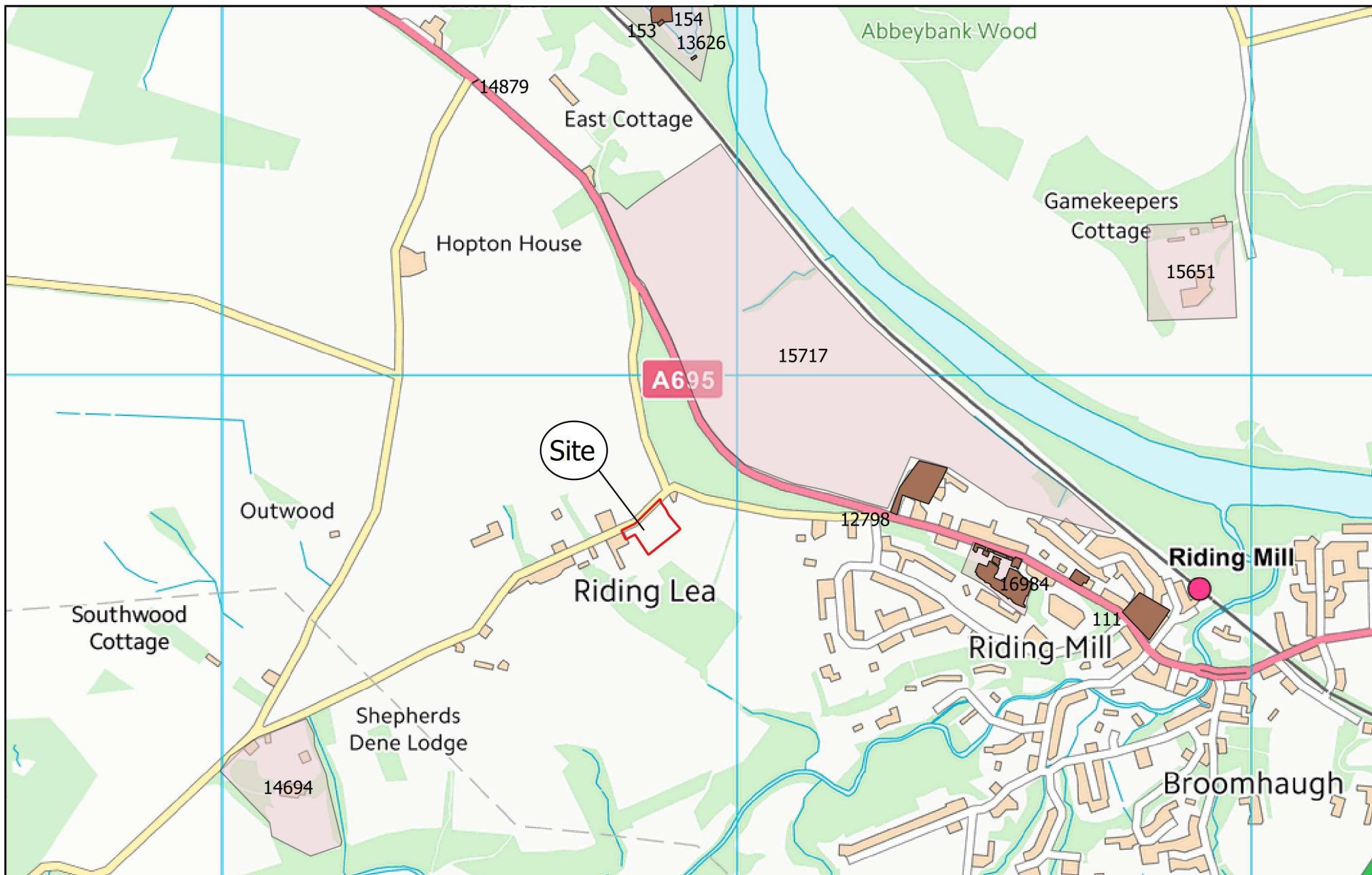


Figure 4: Historic Environment Record (Events)





Figure 5: Extract from Armstrong's Map of Northumberland, 1769



Figure 6: Extract from Fryer's Map of Northumberland, 1820



Figure 7: Extract from Greenwood's Map of Northumberland, 1828

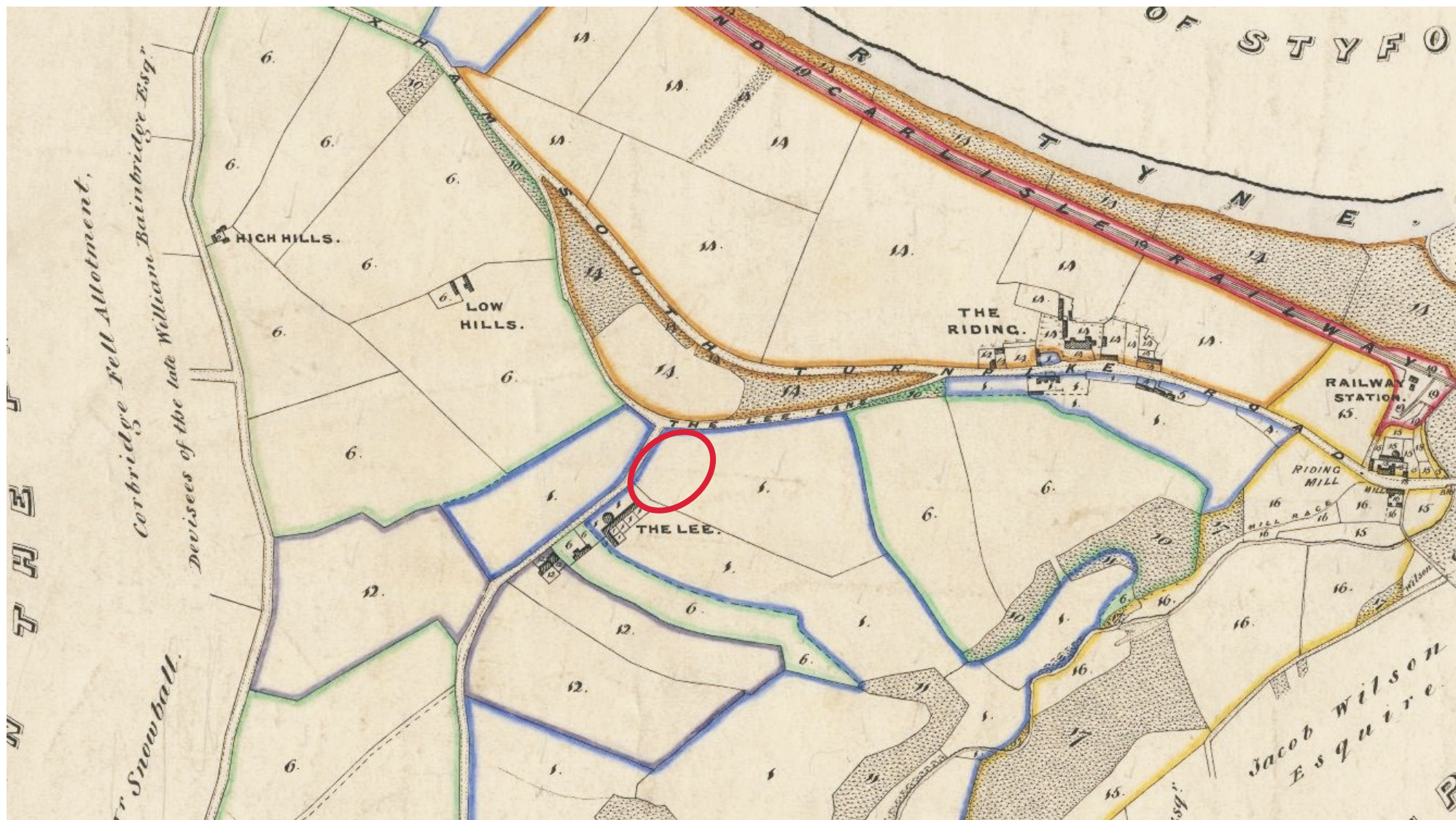
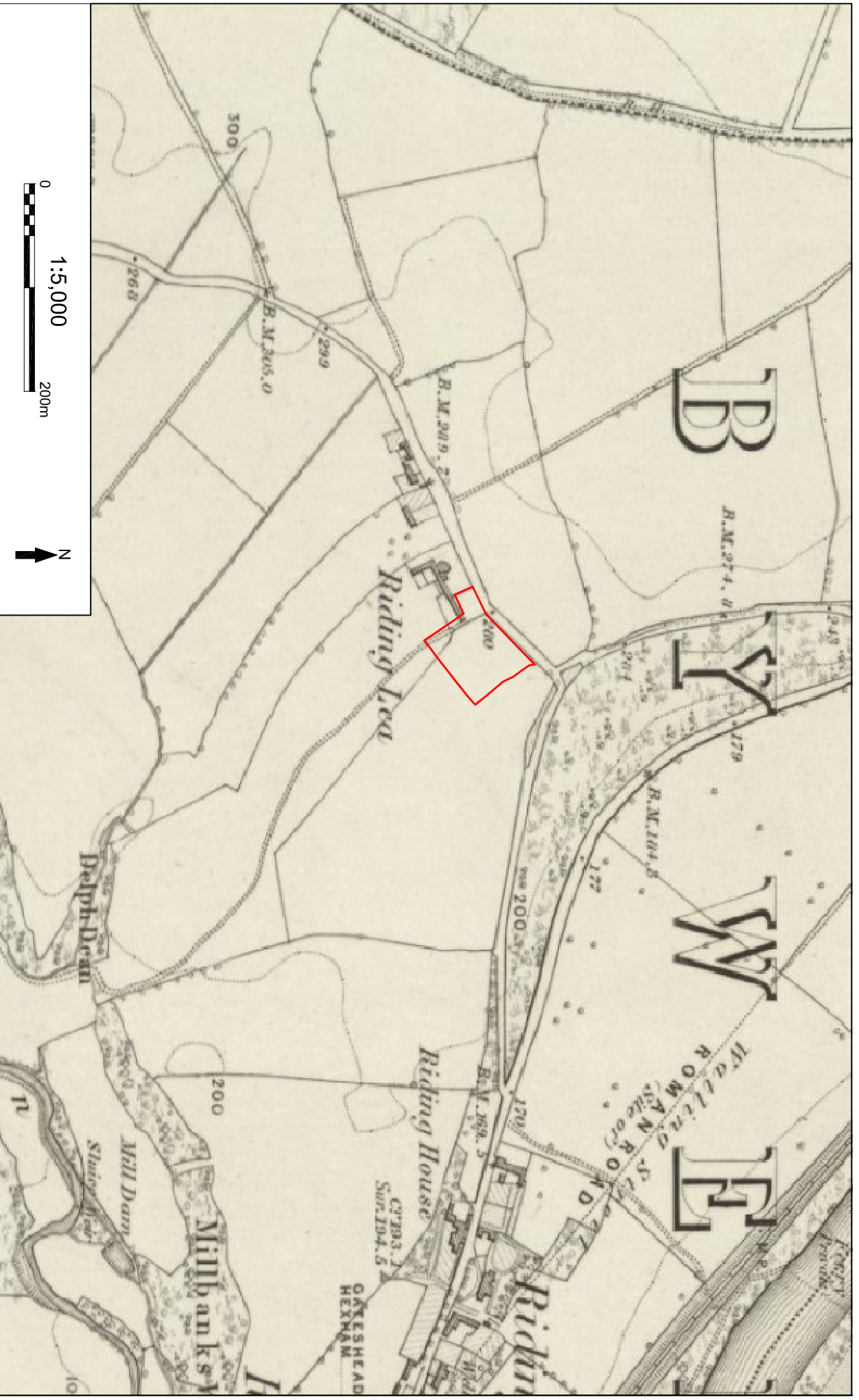
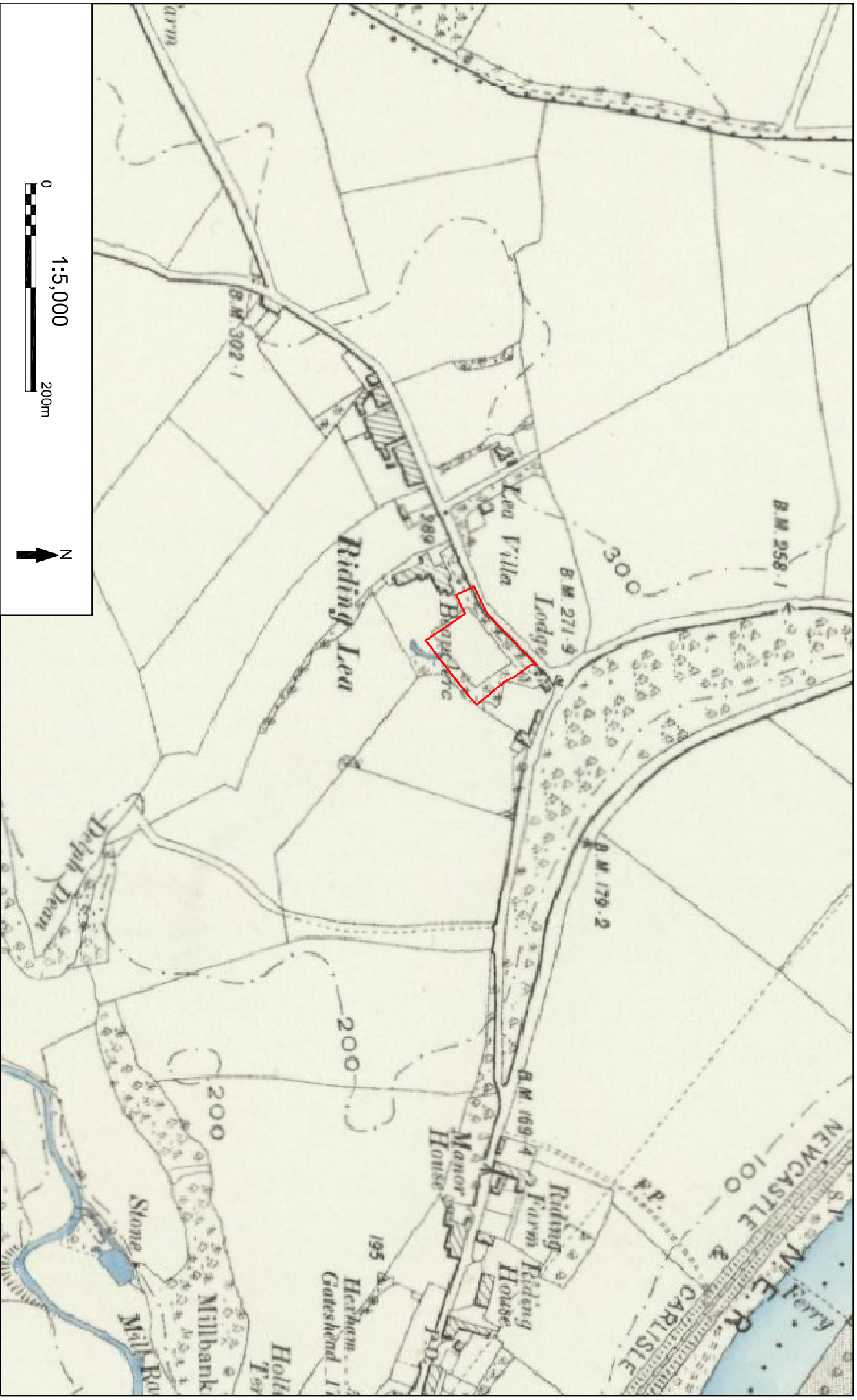


Figure 8: Riding Mill tithe award plan of December 1842



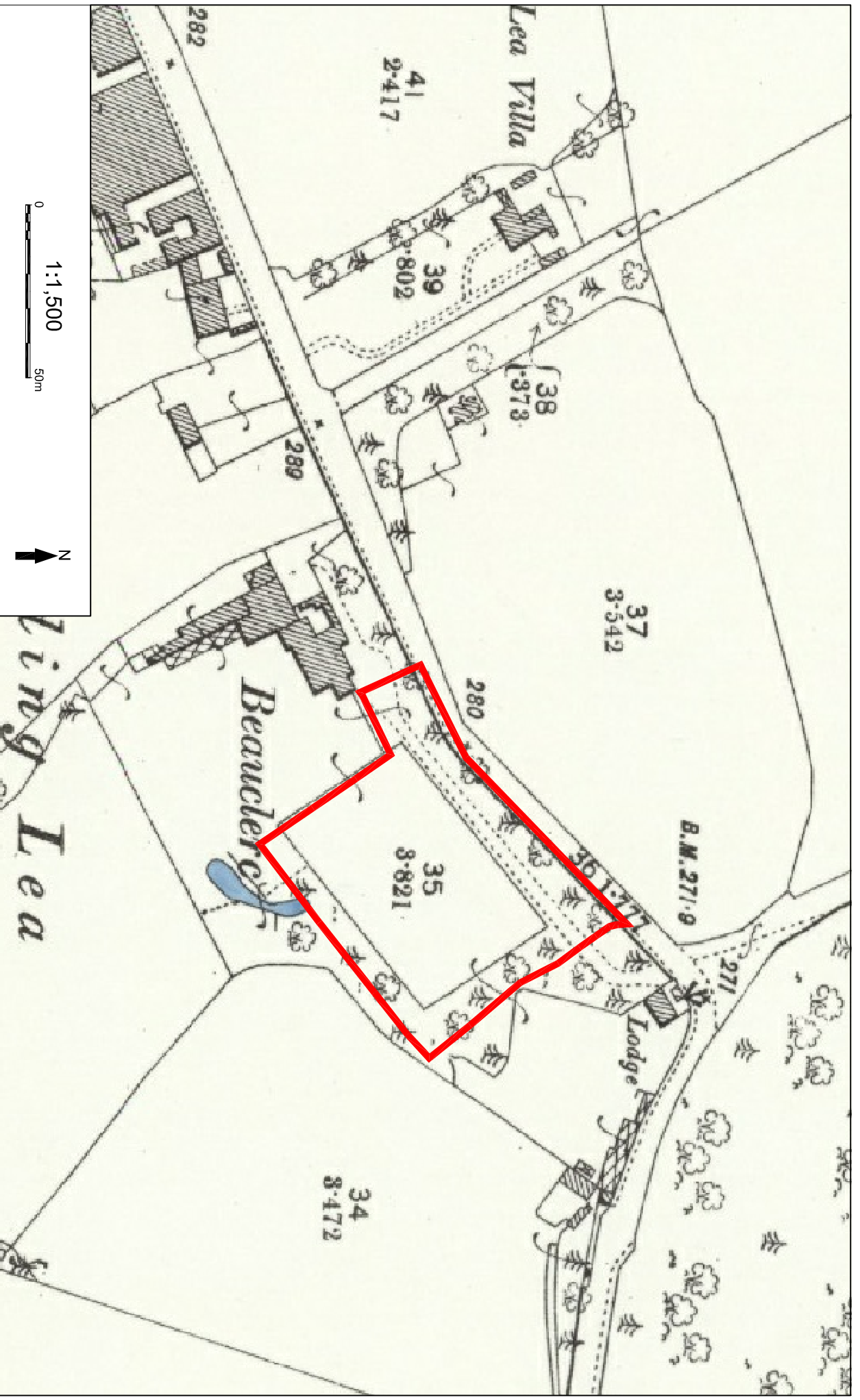
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Figure 9: Ordnance Survey first edition, 1860



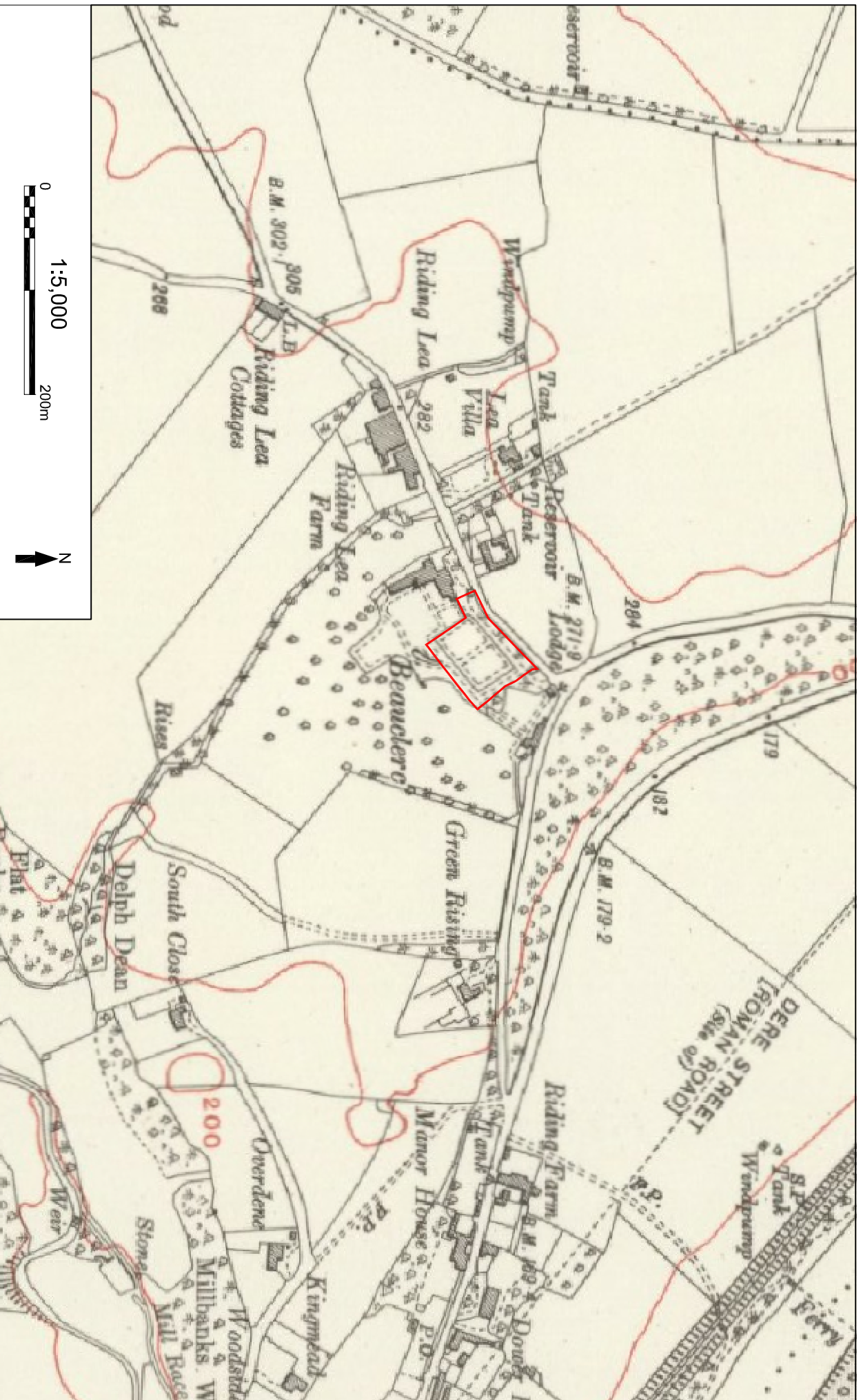
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Figure 10: Ordnance Survey second edition, 1895



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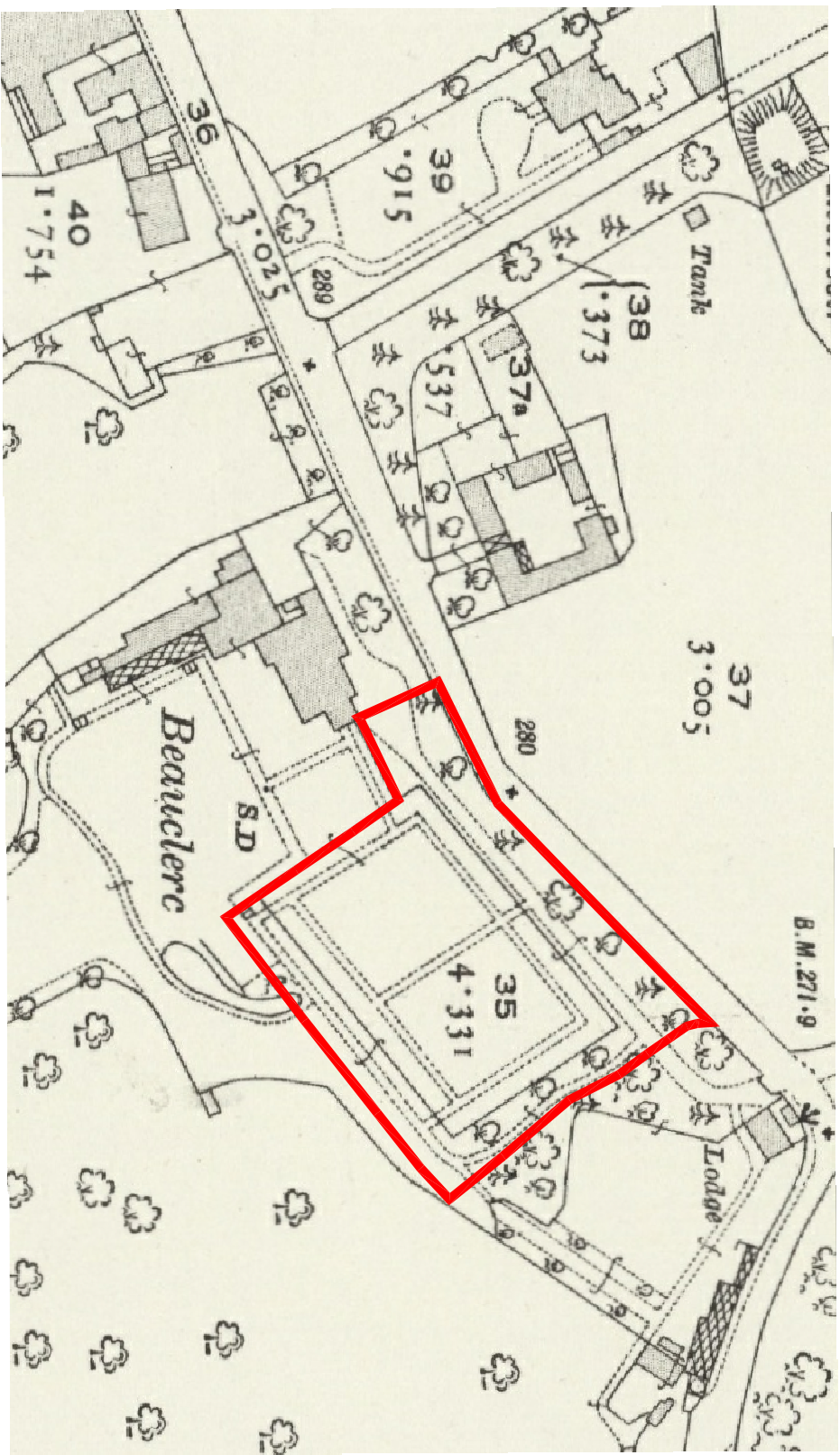
Figure 11: Ordnance Survey second edition, detailed view of site



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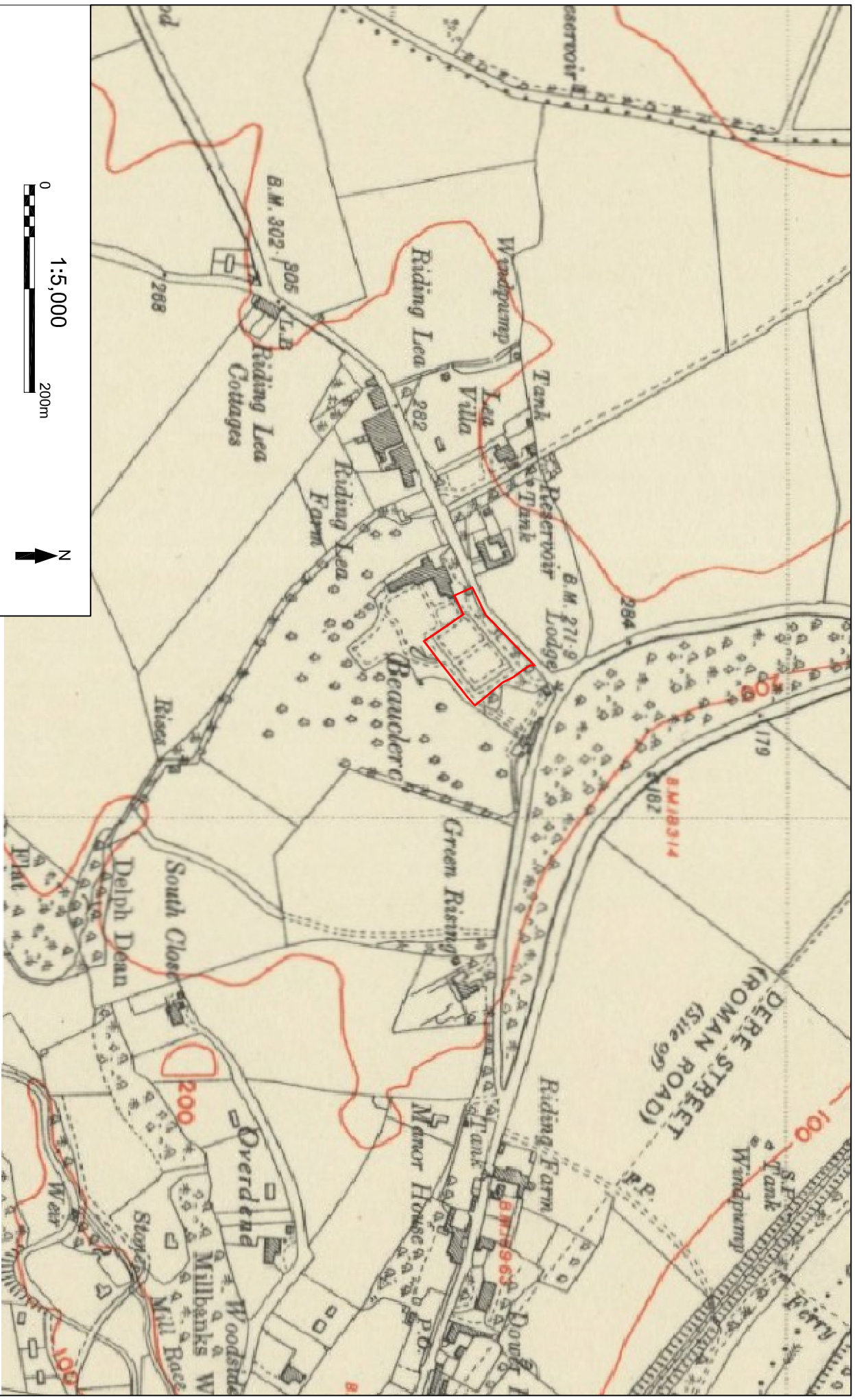
Figure 12: Ordnance Survey third edition, 1919





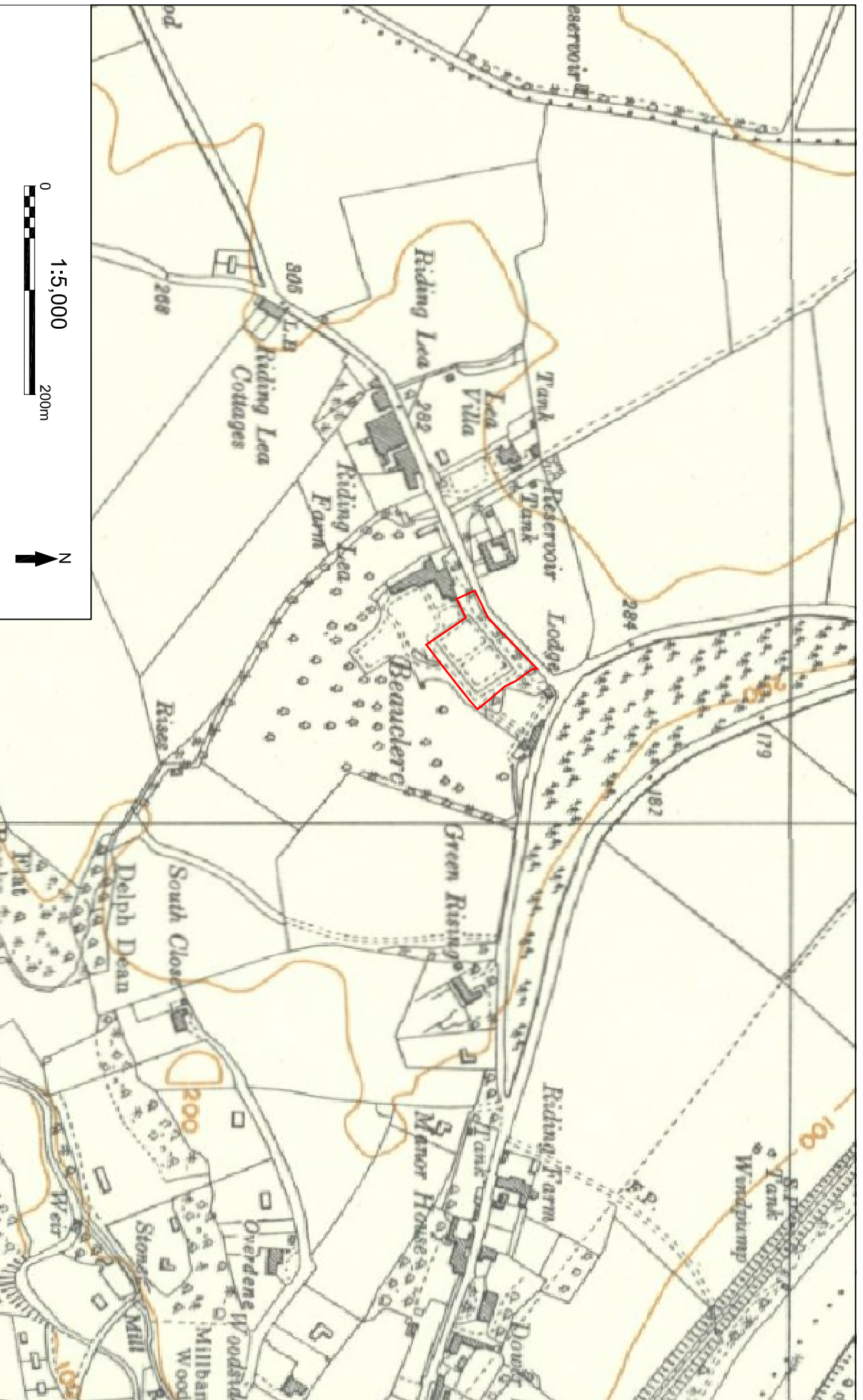
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Figure 13: Ordnance Survey third edition, detailed view of site



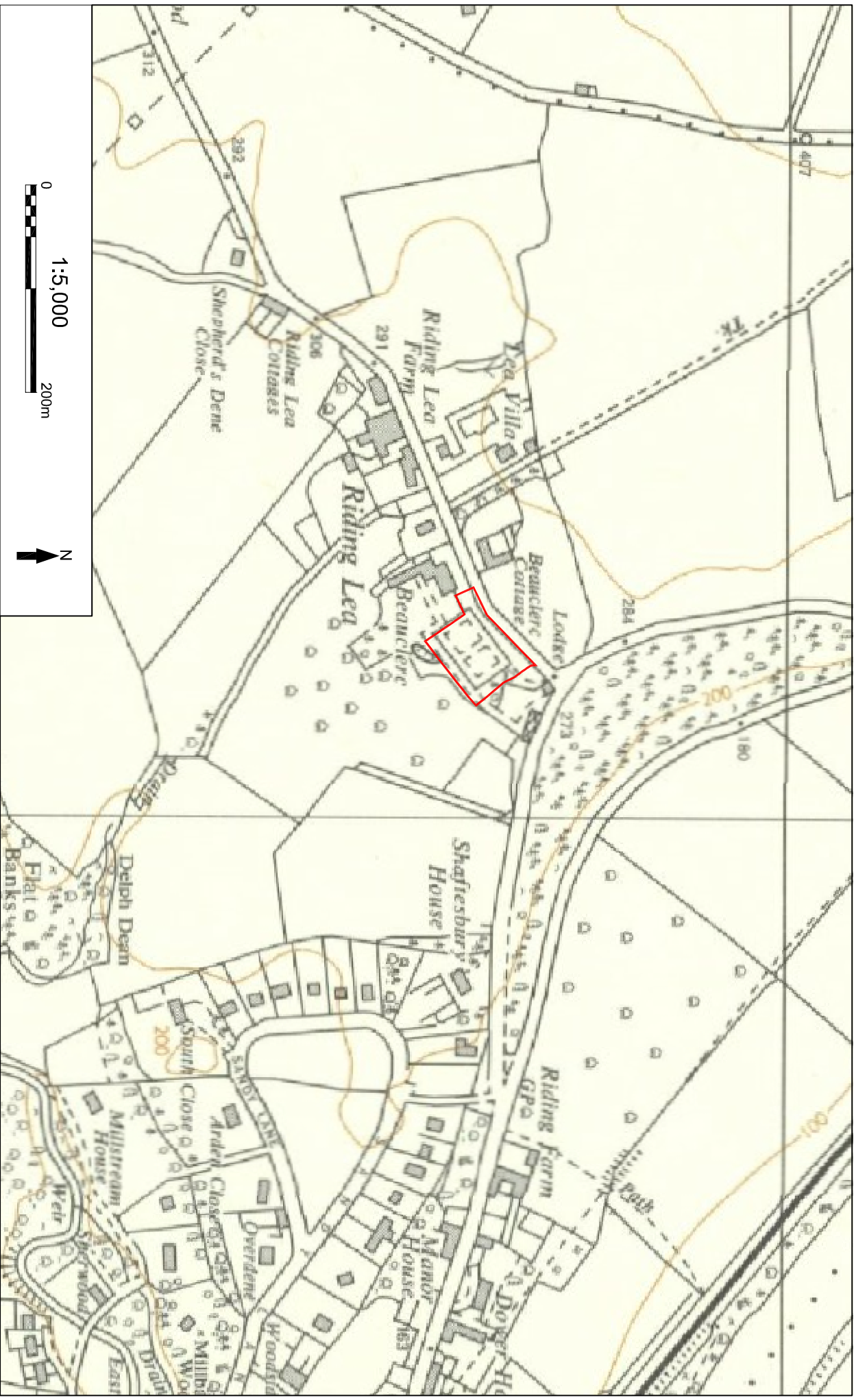
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Figure 14: Ordnance Survey fourth edition, 1946



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Figure 15: Ordnance Survey fifth edition, 1957

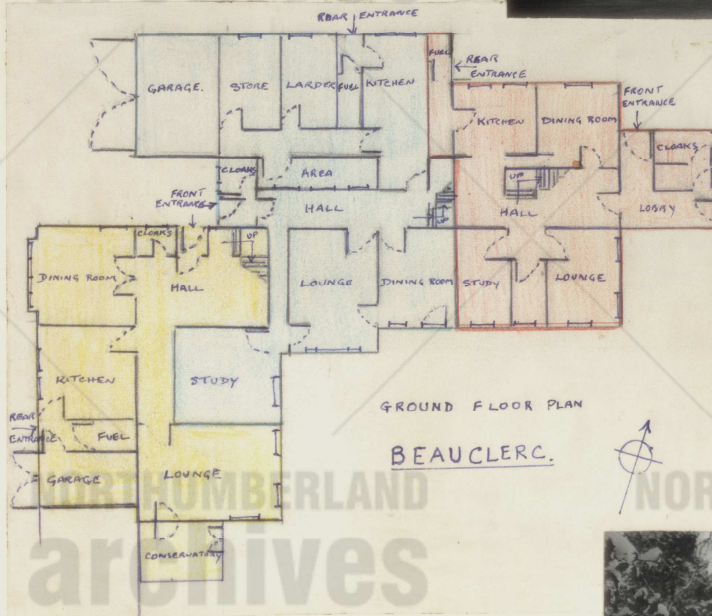


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Figure 16: Ordnance Survey sixth edition, 1967

# Beauclerc.

A large country manse built about 100 yrs ago, is now divided into three dwellings as shown by ground floor plan. The east house is occupied by Mr & Mrs A.H. Bolam and son & daughter. The middle house belongs to Mr & Mrs R.L. Hay and a son. The west house is occupied by Miss E.M. Dodds.



Mrs Bolam is a member of the W.I. committee and does a lot of work for the local chapel. Her husband is a solicitor. Son David is graduate of Agricultural college and daughter Christine is studying at Newcastle University.



The old bridge over the Pool. The old walled kitchen garden occupies one acre of land and has been used for market gardening for more than ten years. Lettuce, strawberries, tomatoes and chrysanthemums have been sold in the village and on Hexham W.I. market stall as well as in Newcastle. An old brick outhouse in the paddock has been used to grow three crops of mushrooms a year. These & surplus from kitchen garden were marketed as above. The rest of the garden is mainly lawns & shrubberies with an extensive rock garden incl two ponds with spring water running through. The eight hives of bees help to pollinate the fruit trees.



The many beautiful trees are a feature of the five acres of garden and are supposed to have been planted by Lady Scott, a previous owner. These include Garrya Elliptica, Quince, several unusual varieties of Hollies, serrated leaf beeches and the immense Wellingtonians. Shaun, the Bolam's Red Setter appreciates their beauty.



Christine & Shaun.



David with the bees.

Plate 1: Extract (pg85) from scrapbook prepared by Riding Mill Women's Institute, 1965.

(Northumberland Archives NRO 08547/1)





Plate 2: View of northwest garden wall exterior and doorway along-side the driveway to Beauclerc House, facing southwest



Plate 3: Doorway in the exterior of the northwest wall, facing southeast



Plate 4: Doorway in the interior of the northwest wall, facing northwest



Plate 5: View of northwest garden wall interior, facing northwest





Plate 6: View of northeast garden wall interior, facing north  
(Note the coping stones missing from the southern length of the wall)



Plate 7: View of southwest garden wall interior showing elaborate coping stones, facing northwest

(Note the dramatic reduction in wall height presumably due to the proximity to the view from Beauclerc House itself)







Plate 8: Blocked doorway in southwest garden wall , facing southwest



Plate 9: Location of former greenhouse? in the northeast corner of walled garden against the northwest wall, facing north





Plate 10: Steps leading from garden with the south end of the southwest wall in the background, facing west



Plate 11: South end of the northeast wall, facing northwest





Plate 12: Interior of walled garden showing enclosed western area, facing southeast  
(Note a grill to the right which covers a shallow well with running water)



Plate 13: Ornamental pond and bridge south of the walled garden, facing southwest